NEW ORATORS IN THE HOUSE

DEPRESENTATIVES PLUMING THEM-SELTES FOR AN ORATORICAL PLIGHT.

Serry Simpson the First New Member to Open his Mend in the Rouse-A Greetanborn Sentleman from Cobkook Tackles The Watehou from Aurora-A Califorals Eagle Resies His Peathers-Samuel d. Easdall's Bonbie Represents Nebras. Ro-Iswa, Scorgin, South Carolina, and New York Heard From,

WARRINGTON, Jan. 30.-The 148 new members of the House have settled down into their slaces. Most of them are watching the proseedings with apparent interest. The legisla-Eve machinery is not yet well in motion. Many the new members gaze curiously at the nen who are ciling the bearings and gearing the belting. The Committee on Rules is doing this work. They have got their machinery in order and have laid it before the House, There s considerable discussion as to its merits. new members prick up their when they hear older ones talk about the uselessness of one lever and the danger arising from the use of machinery rejected by the Fifty-first Congress. Morning hours, suspension days, dis net days, pension nights, special orders. unfinished business, and privileged reports are all jargon to them. They are like men in a strange city, familiarizing themselves with rooked streets and byways. Each fears that b) machinery will interfere with his own freetom of action as well as that of the House. All know that by experience alone can they amiliarize themselves with the processes of

But there are keen intellects among these new members. Already they are developing a spirit of inquiry. Each fancies that he has rights, and no one wants them curtailed. The most precious right to some of them is the right of oratory, and they are already availing themselves of it. There is none of the backwardness that was displayed by the new men in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses. The neophytes here do not hesitate to declare their views. A good percentage know how to express them. There are statesmen among them, as the discussions in the House will heriefter show. One gentleman, Mr. Butler of lows, has already developed a specialty. It is to object to the printing of any memorial or retition in the Congressional Record. Whenever anything of the kind is proposed he lashes right and left, without regard to con-

Ever since the election of a Speaker the House has been indulging in a game of talk. How the new members have borne themselves is shown by the Record

THE FIRST TO SPEAK. The first one to open his mouth on the floor was the Hon. Jerry Simpson. There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of the genblack eyes, a grizzled moustache, the hair of an ladian, and a sallow face. He is slightly round-shouldered, and genial in disposition He wears spectacles. His attire is plain and nest. He may be sockless in the West, but he is not sockless in the House. He is alert, and is no game for any legislative bunco steerer. When his name was called in the drawing of seats he marched down to the front, lifted a good-sized page out of a chair fronting a de-sirable deak, and took the seat himself. The page was trying to hold it for some city gen-theman, whose name had not yet been called. Serry had marked the game from behind the arras, in the rear of the House, and had got

It was on the second day of the session that his voice was first heard in the House. Arising with quiet dignity, he said in clear tones: I place in nomination for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second

esentative from the State of Georgia The Honorable Jerry then resumed his seat. another gentleman from Georgia elected Speaker.

Congress, the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, a Rep-

HOMER'S COUNTRYMAN PROM OSHKOSH. The next member to voice himself in the House was the Hon. Lucas M. Müler of Oshkosh. He is 68 years old, of medium height rather portly, and is probably the first Greek the ever filled a seat in our national councils. His early history is romantic. The son of a Greek chieftain, killed by the Turks, he lost both father and mother in infancy. He was found at the close of a battle in the streets of au abandoned town and cared for by an old man. He was afterward adopted by Col. J. P. Miller, an American, engaged in the fight for Greek freedom. On the third day of the session Mr. Miller asserted himself just after r. Holman had made a motion to adjourn. in a dignified tone he said:

Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Indians to withdraw his motion for a moment, in order that I may offer a resolution." His resolution was this:

Rewled. That the Speaker of the House is hereby requested in making appointments to committees to distribute the same among the States and Territories, according to population, and to appoint at least one Unairmen of said committees to each State.

The Watchdog moved its reference to the Committee on Rules, when appointed. The Speaker asked Mr. Miller whether he desired he heard upon his resolution. Thereupon Silver-haired Breckinridge raised the question ef consideration. The Greek member seemed omewhat dazed. A moment afterward Breckisridge withdrew his motion and the Watchdog pressed the reference.

I hope." said the gentleman from Oshkosh, "that the gentleman from Indiana will withdraw his motion till I can state some reasons why this resolution should be

The Watchdog refused, and the new member esumed his seat.

A CALIFORNIA BIRD RUPILES ITS PEATHERS. From that time on not a neophyte peeped umil after the appointment of the committees and the holiday recess. Then the Hon. William W. Bowers of San Diego manifested an inquiring mind. He is a pleasant-faced gen-Hemen, 57 years old, and much younger in appearance. The first effort to economize was before the House. The Committee on Rules endeavored to limit the printing of bills to 500 copies of public bills and none of private bills. Gov. McCreary of Kentucky moved to amend so as to require that twenty-five copies of each private bill be printed. This brought Mr. Bowers to his feet. He was the third new member to catch the Speaker's eye. The Rec-

udtells what happened: Mr. Bowers-1 would like to ask the gentieman station, if he will allow me. The Speaker pre tempore-Dook the gentleman from sainty yield?

Mr. McCreary—Certainly. Mr. Sewers—Can the gentleman tell us the difference the cost of printing twenty-five and a hundred copies

of a private bill.

Mr. McCreary—No. sir; that is the business of the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Bewern—It will not be five cents.

the election of United States Senators by the people, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary instead of to the Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President. The Speaker said that the correction would be made, and Mr. Bryan was satisfied.

Spenker said that the correction would be made, and Mr. Bryan was satisfied.

A WISE BIRD FROM TENNESSEE.

Not long afterward the House took up the resolution for the relief of the suffering in Russia. While Mr. Blount of Georgia was advecating its passage another new member manifested a spirit of inquiry. He was the Hon. H. C. Snodgrass of Tennessee. He has a clean-shaven face, high cheek hones, and merry eyes. He asked Mr. Blount whether precedents did not require that resolutions of this character be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Georgian struck back at him by saying that in 1880 a matter of the kind was brought before the House by Mr. Whitthorne of Tennessee and the House adopted it without reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

"Yes," replied Mr. Snodgrass, "but how was it in 1847, when the first appropriation of this character was made?"

Mr. Blount replied that he did not have before him the record of the action that was taken at that time.

It was a nice hit for a new member, as it showed that in one instance, at least, he was more conversant with precedent than a veteran member.

eran member.

Ten minutes afterward Mr. Bryan delivered the first real speech made by a new member in this Congress. It was compact and terse. His voice is rich and full and his argument showed originality and strong convictions. His State had contributed liberally from its abundance to relieve starving Russians, and he thought that other sections of the country ought to volunteer transportation for the gifts. He did not believe that Congress had the right to appropriate a hundred thousand dollars to transport the gifts across the ocean, and he hoped that an amendment striking out the appropriation would be made.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Butler, a new member from lowa, spoke in favor of the resolution. It was a short speech, but one well conceived and finely worded.

PATTERSON STRIKES FROM THE SHOULDER. BRYAN AND BUTLER.

Afterward an old-time Southern lawyer got the floor and made his maiden speech. He was the Hon. Josiah Patterson of Memphis. There was neither hesitation nor nervousness about him. He sailed in in right galiant style, with a sonorous voice, and he held the raptattention of the House. Mr. Morse of Massachusetts had offered an amendment providing that the starving Russian Jews should be considered in distributing the food. Patterson took the ground that the Government had no right or power to distribute charity in Ilussia, either to the Israelites or to any other portion of the Russian people.

"The Government of the United States," said he, "is not an eleemosynary institution, and I desire here and now to enter my protest against the appropriation of money for any purpose, charitable or otherwise, that is not governmental and clearly within the limitations of the Constitution." PATTERSON STRIKES FROM THE SHOULDER.

governmental and clearly within the limitations of the Constitution."

A SWALLOW FROM THE BAY STATE.

This brought down the House. Afterward, Massachusetts sent one of her new members to the front. He was a graceful fellow, just 50 years old, the Hon. Frederick Spaulding Coolinge. The Congressional directory says that he is the manager of the Boston Chair Manufacturing Company and of the Leominster Hattan Works. His election is significant as showing that the manufacturers of Massachusetts are rapidly drifting into Democracy. As a Representative from Massachusetts he said that he knew no distinction of race, of Jew or Greek, of bond or free.

"I only know," he added, "that where human suffering exists it should be relieved as soon as known. I do not ask any gentleman on this floor—any constituent—to exercise more charity in a manner like this than I would exercise myself. And that the Me-Kinley bill, as stated here, has caused great suffering I do not doubt; but what good that does to the suffering Jews of Russia I fail to see."

He favored the appropriation without the

He favored the appropriation without the

Then came the speech of the day. It was delivered by the Hen. John Do Witt Warner of New York. He is a great, rugged, manly fellow, with an intellectual face and a thrifty auburn beard. In stentorian tones he condemned the resolution. He believed that we should endeaver to feed the starving peasants before they died, but the passage of the resolution would not accomplish this. There was plenty of grain in Russia to-day. The grain contributed by the charitable farmers of the West, could be sold in New York; and telegraphic money orders sent to Russia would buy immediately the grain needed. Distributed at once, it would afford immediate relief. As to the resolution, it would cost more money and take six months to transport the grain from the West to the famine districts of Russia, where it was needed. Here is his percoration:

Lam not in favor of stretching the precognitives of recomment in correct to the contribute of the precognitive of accomment in correct to give years he over charticable. NEW YORK'S BROWN THRASHER.

ed. Here is his peroration:

I am not in favor of stretching the prerogatives of government in order to give vent to our chariable feelings. But even that consideration would not have stood in the way of my supporting this resolution. I believe my constituency would not simply have partioned me, but would have lauded me for supporting a proposition in the form I have indicated. But they, sir, would pardon me least of all, and the charity of the world will pardon von least of all, for fadding to adopt the only means to give instant relief to these starving people, and supporting instead a measure whereby the relief shall arrive only after the green grain of the new year shall be growing over the graves of the poor creatures who have died from familie.

It was a breezy discussion. But the econo-

It was a breezy discussion. But the economists and strict constructionists carried the day. The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

ONE JERRY AFTER ANOTHER JERRY.

ONE JEERY AFTER ANOTHER JEERY.

On Jan. 11 Jerry Simpson created quite a little breeze. Sockless Jerry went for Uncle Jerry. He introduced resolutions providing for the investigation of the Department of Agriculture. The preamble instanted that somebody had been selling the crop reports to speculators before they were made public; and that the garden seeds in the department had been kept solong before distribution that they did not have even the germanating qualities of wheat wrapped up with an Egyption mummy thousands of years ago. Mr. Hopkins, an Illinois Republican, objected to the consideration of the resolutions, aithough his colleague, Mr. Springer, was very anxious to have the Investigation begin at once. Jerry Simpson was very much in earnest, and Mr. Hopkins grinned as the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

BISMARCK IN THE REICHBIAG. BISMARCK IN THE BEICHBYAG.

grinned as the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

BISMARCK IN THE REICHSTAO.

The four hours' debate over Judge Holman's resolution, piedging the House to economy, gays the new members another open field. Only one of them availed himself of it. This was the Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston, President of the Georgia Alliance. He is tall, strong, and eommanding in appearance, and has a head and face like Bismarck. The voice and the argument are as strong as the man. He spoke for fifteen minutes and was warmly applanted by the House. In calling attention to the extravagance of Tom Reed's Congress, he compared two periods when the Republican party was in control of the House. One was in 1850, and the other in 1831. In 1850, with a population of \$1,500,000, the per capita tax was \$2.08. Twenty-one pounds of cotton would have paid Mr. Livingston's part of the national tax, and a bushel and a half of wheat would have paid a Kansas farmer's part. In 1801 the per capita tax, all told, was \$7.0. It now takes a hundred pounds of Georgia cotion to pay Livingston spart of the antional tax, and almosted pounds of Georgia cotion to pay Livingston spart of it and eight bushels and a half of wheat two pay the larmer's part. But, in truth, the farmer has to pay as much for his wile and each member of his family as he pays for himself, and so, does the cotton planter. This was the national tax. To show the taxation to which the producers of the country were subjected. Mr. Livingston added the State and county tax, estimated at \$4 per capita, and the municipal tax, \$5 per capita for every man, woman, and child in the country, equal to, if not in excess of the circulating medium of the country. Take a family of five persons: the national taxation amounted to about \$40, the value of a whole bale of cotton. The city, county, and municipal taxation is equivalent to two hales a year. Thus half of it goes for taxation. Here is Mr. Livingston's peroration:

I say in all kindness and sincerty, that the people who are benind us

Le Boutillier Bros.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

SILES IN ABOUT 30 DIFFERENT EVENING SHADES CREAM, WHITE ROSE, SKY, LILAC, MAIZE, PINK, CANARY, CARDINAL, ROBIN'S EGG, GOLD, BEIGE, NILE, OLD ROSE, ORANGE, GOBELIN, CHARTREUSE,

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY: THE MOST PLEASING AND DELICATE TINTS. ACTUAL VALUE \$1.00 PER YARD. ALSO

27-inch figured INDIA SILES, Guaranteed Real | 79c.

The largest assortment of all qualities of figured India Silke in New York.

solutely necessary, but added that if the Representatives here on the floor of the House needed, as he believed they did, personal cierks, he had manhood sufficient to stand up and vote and go on record as favoring it. He did not believe that the people wanted Congressmen to do work which could more properly be done by cierks.

In the debate upon the bill reported from the Committee on Printing, reducing the volume of public printing, the inexperienced Representatives had another chance. The Greek boy from Oshkosh got in his maiden speech. He favored a reduction of the expenses, but he wanted time to examine the bill, which was a very long one, and ascertain whether the committee had done its work acceptably.

MUSIC FROM THE PALMETTO STATE.

MUSIC FROM THE PALMETTO STATE.

A new orator was developed in this discussion. He comes from South Carolina, and his mame is George Johnstone. He is a lawyer, 45 years old, and of an analytical turn of mind. He analyzed the bill as if by intuition, and turned it inside out. He showed from different sections and provisions that the privileges of the House and the Senate would be curtailed by its passage, and every power would be practically given to the Executive branch of the Government. It gave the political party having charge of the Government power to distribute the documents now distributed by members of Congress. It authorized a joint committee to edit the Congressional Record, thus giving to a committee of the Senate the right to revise the proceedings of the House. The argument, he said, could not be parried, for the power was not vested in the Representatives of the House on the joint committee, but was vested in the joint committee as a whole, giving Senators equal power-with the Representatives to expunge from the Record anything which they concited to be objectionable. He might have added that the Chairman of the Senate Committee.

Mr. Johnstone's speech was delivered in admirable form and attracted much attention.

IS IT A JAY CONGRESS?

Other new members have addressed the House upon different propositions. All have acquitted themselves creditably. How many surprises there are yet in store time will develop. Last summer Washington correspondents dubbed the Fifty-second Congress the jay Congress. If there are any jays here they are still on the nest, and have not yet unfolded their pinions.

Amos J. Cummings.

TO PAY MRS. MAYBRICK'S COUNSEL

a Part of Her Grandfather's Estato. Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has the famous case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick. who is now serving a life sentence in England for the alleged murder of her husband. Lawyer John H. Judge of 29 Broadway has been named as referee to take the accounting of the trustees of the estate of Darius B. Holbrooke, who was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Maybrick. The trustees are: Hamilton B. Bradshaw, William H. Gardiner, and John T. Ingraham. The plaintiff in the case is Mrs. Maybrick's mother, now Baroness Caroline E.

Maybrick's mother, now Baroness Caroline E. Von Roques of Rouen, France, and daughter of Darius B. Holbrooke, She says there is now due the estate about \$4,000.

Darius B. Holbrooke was a merchant who was accounted wealthy in the days when he flourished. He died in 1858, leaving one-half his estate to his widow and one-half to trustees for the benefit of his daughter, then Mrs. William C. Chandler of Mobile, and now the Baroness Von Roques. The widow died in 1876, and there has been no accounting by the trustees since that time. Holbrooke was the founder of Cairo. Ill. The Demorest building at 17 East Fourteenth street was a portion of the estate, and now pays the Baroness \$2,000 a year. Holbrooke also owned large tracts of land in Kentucky, but during the war these were lost sight of. Some of them were located, however, a few years ago, and suits were brought to recover nossession. These suits were linally compromised for \$3,000 or \$4,000, and it is this money which, it is alleged, is now due the estate. The Baroness has declared that the money, when it is paid over, will be used to pay the fees of Mrs. Maybrick's counsel in England.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Referee Judge's office. Hoe & Macklin, 15d Broadway, are the Baroness Von Roques's attorneys.

Rings and Pins Stolen by the Hundred. Frank Collins, 19 years old, of 130 East Forty-fifth street, a designer employed by Bernard Traitel & Brother of 449 Fifth avenue, was arraigned before Justice Grady at Jeffer son Market yesterday, charged with stealing \$1,000 worth of jewelry from his employers safe. Theodore Goodson of 618 Sixth avenue, Albert Harris of 133 West Thirty-fifth street. Albert Harris of 133 West Thirty-fifth street, and John Murphy of 136 West Thirty-third street were charged with receiving and concealing the stolen property.

Last Tuesday Collins reached the store earlier than usual and found only the book-keeper there. The bookkeeper asked him to watch the store while he went down in the cellar to examine the furnace. While he was gone Collins, it is alleged, took from the safe two boxes containing rings, bracelets, and plus, dropping several rings on the floor in his hurry. The loss was not discovered until hiter he left the store.

Detectives Armstrong and Clarke arrested Collins and his alleged confederates on Friday morning. They recovered 397 children's rings, 5 ruby rings, 16 cameo rings, 16 diamond rings, 13 pearl rings, and 207 pins.

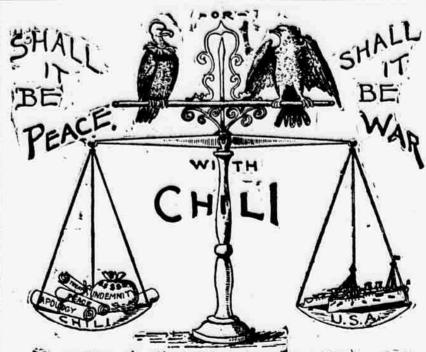
Justice Grady held Collins in \$1.500, and the others in \$1,000 each.

On the Lookout for Strangers in Fifth

A ragged man with a soiled letter in his Sence of this resolution. Sink or swim, is min favor of it.

Mr. Bewers—It will not be five cents.

It was a par remark, but not so pat as it might have been, for the difference would not smittless, brought another Georgian to the finance of cierks allowed to the House committees, brought another Georgian to the finance of the swall gain by reducing its working force, which is satisfied that the House would lose more than it would gain by reducing its working force, members asserted themselves. The first was a gentleman who strongly resembles the late cannot J. Bandall. He is the Hon. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. He was the first less the sate of the Hon. He man W. Snew of likeord. The Record showed that a joint resolution that he had introduced, proposing an analysis and that he had introduced, proposing an analysis and that he had introduced, proposing an analysis and the less the successor of the ronowned Judge that he had introduced, proposing an analysis of the Constitution in regard to hand rang the door bell at the house on the northeast corner of Fifty-second street and



Mo matter to the citizens of new York whether there be Peace or War; the Shoe question is of as vast importance more so in fact of Where to buy the Best Foot Covering at Lowest Cash Prices, is the question that I can positively settle at my Establishment. During the month of February, I will make extraordinary readlectors in my house ductions in my prices.



NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1892.



CHILDREN'S SPRING HEEL HAND-SEWED WELT BUTTON BOOTS. IN WIDTHS A. B. C. D. E: SIZES 5 TO 1014

YOUTHS' YEAL CALF LONDON TIP SHOES, BUTTON AND LACE, IN WIDTHS B, C, D, E;

MEN'S CALF "A. J. C."

GOODYEAR

BOYS' CALF SHOES,

in BUTTON and

LACE,

in widths B, C. D

E; sizes 211 to 514

WELT SHOES,

AND IN ALL SHAPES AND STYLES, I CAN NOT ONLY SATISFY THOSE WHO ARE IN SEARCH OF A NEAT AND NOBBY SHOE, BUT HAVE AS CÓMPLETE AN SOLED, SOLID COMFORT SHOE, I GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN EVERY INSTANCE.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

CAUTION.—Having no branch stores, my shoes cannot be purchased at any other establishment.

A. J. CAMMEYER, Sixth Avenue, cor. 12th St.

STOLEN JEWELS AND LACES. Mrs. Stewart Buys Burglar Alarms and

George Williams and his wife Mary of 222 West Twenty-seventh street, Lizzie Powell of 324 West Thirty-second street, and Mary Archard of the same address, all colored, were arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with stealing \$1,000 worth of jewelry and \$800 worth of linen and laces from Mrs. Corn Stewart of 283 West Twentieth street. All the prisoners except George Williams were employed in Mrs. Stewart's house. Last October Mrs. Stewart missed a diamond ring valued at \$900. A week later \$100 worth of pearls disappeared. There were no traces of the thieves. Small thefts continued until two weeks ago, when Mrs. Stewart discharged the servants and attied the doors and windows of her house with burlar alarms. Two days after the discharge of the servants the alarm on the kitchen door sounded. Mrs. Stewart hurried to the door and saw George Williams disappear over the back yard fence.

Detectives Handy and Maginnis arrested the prisoners. When Williams was searched a pawn ticket for the missing jewelry and receipts for a part of the stolen laces were found in his possession. Justice Grady hold the prisoners in \$2,000 each for a further hearing on Tuesday hext. October Mrs. Stewart missed a diamond ring

The Rashly Importunate. James Byrnes, a sailor, of 36 Cherry street. threatened people who refused to give him day night. James Higgins knocked off the for not heeding his appeals for charity. At the Tombs yesterday morning Justice Duffy sentenced Byrnes and Higgins each to ten days in the City Prison.

Peter McDermott was begging in the Bowery on Friday evening and showing those who refused him aid how he could revenge himself with his wooden leg. Policeman Khute had a hard time getting him to the Eldridge street station. Justice Taintor at Essex Market yesterday sent McDermott to the Island for two months.

Herman Schroeder, a German boy, who was arrested a month ago for begging in the corridors of the Holland House and given into the custody of an aunt who keeps a store at 323 East Soft street, was again arrested on Friday night for begging in the same hotel. At Jefferson Market resterday he was committed for examination as to his sanity. Tombs yesterday morning Justice Duffy sen-

Lawyer Jerome Gets Some Sleep.

Carlyle W. Harris's lawyer, W. Travers Jerome, who broke down in court on Friday afternoon, had almost recovered yesterday afternoon. He says he will be able to go on SAYS HER DRINK WAS DRUGGED.

Maggie Collins Comes to Her Senses in Maggie Collins, feeling ill on Friday afternoon, went into a saloon at Chrystie and Division streets, she says, and drank a glass of port wine. Yesterday morning she found herself in a cell at the Fldridge street police station, and that she had been robbed of \$17, a deed to her mother's grave, and a pawn ticket. Policener mother's grave, and a pawn ticket. Police-man O'Brien, who had found her apparently stupid drunk in Chrystie street at 5 P. M. on Friday, took her before Justice Taintor, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning. "Do you believe that the drink was drugged?" asked Justice Taintor when he had heard the woman's story. "Certainly I do," was the reply. "I only had one drink of port wine. That is all I remem-ber." The woman said she lived at 178 Lenex ave The woman said she lived at 178 Lenck Ave-nue, Brooklyn, and that she had come to this city to do some shopping. Justice Tainter dis-charged her and instructed the officers to try to capture the persons who had robbed her. He also remarked that salcons that sold drugged drinks ought to be suppressed.

Piunt Declares His Innocence.

The case of Isanc 8. Plunt, formerly the proprietor of the Hotel Vendome and senior partof the Mercantile Cloak Company, who was ar rested two weeks ago on the complaint of Rufus S. Frost, came up in the Essex Market
Court yesterday morning. The firm of I. S.
Plunt & Co. failed in October 1890, and Mr.
Frost alleges that Plunt handled the firm's
money in such a way as to defraud his creditors.

Mr. Plunt said the case had been twice before the Grand Jury, which had failed to find
an indictment. The criminal suit was brought,
he said, to compel him to pay the judgments
obtained against him by civil actions. He
declared that he was not guilty of any fraud,
and would prove at the examination that he
never intended to defraud his creditors.

The case was adjourned until Feb. 16. Rufus S. Frost, came up in the Essex Market

A Texas Deer for the Park Menagerie. A Texas deer was added to the menagerie at Central Park yesterday. The little animal is uly a year old, and has mere stumps where the horns will be some time. It was put in the the horns will be some time. It was put in the cage with the two Japanese deer, and occupied most of its time yesterday in running from one end of the enclosure to the other. followed by the two other occupants. Its antics were watched with great giee by hudnreds of little visitors, who in vain offered it cakes and apples to ent. The deer is the gift of Mrs. J. Pendleton Cruger of Newburgh, who received it from friends in Texas a short time ago.

ternoon. He says he will be able to go on with the trial to-morrow morning. His collapse was the result of great nervous strain and of physical exhaustion.

"I have worked very hard and very long on this case." said Mr. Jerome yesterday, "and have endeavored to keen my other business straight, too, and it was too much for me. During the trial I have had but a very few hours sleep last night, and feel quite myself again to-day. With to-morrow's additional rest I shall be in excellent condition to go on with the trial Monday."

Mr. Jerome thinks the case will be given to the jury by Wednesday, and possibly Tuesday.

Clearing Sale of Odds and Ends of Stocks Resulting from Inventory.

To use a familiar phrase, this will be "house cleaning" week at our establishment. The taking of inventory (just closed) has brought to the surface all odds and ends and Remnants of stocks that have accumulated from the last six months' business. As they must be closed out at once we have placed such low prices on them as will be certain to accomplish this result. The items are given below.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. CLOSING OUT ALL OUR

TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS AT A SACRIFICE. Over 100 fine TRIMMED HATS, con-

sisting of Toques, Round Hats and Bonnets, remain to be disposed of. They represent all the latest styles, shapes and trimmings, and were made to sell from \$8 to \$25. To close them out quickly we have divided them into three lots, at the following reduced prices: Trimmed Hats

That were \$8.00...... Now \$2.98 That were 15.00......Now 4.98 That were 25.00...... Now 6.98 Proportionately large reductions also made in the prices of our fine FRENCH FELT HATS, with a view of closing them out at once. They comprise every shape and color in Turbans and new fancy shapes produced this season. Note former and present prices:

Felt Hats That were 650. Now 25c. That were \$1.48......Now 69c.

CLOAK, SUIT and FUR DEPT'S. All our Winter Jackets, Wraps, Capes,

Newmarkets, Evening Garments, Imported and Domestic Costumes, Alaska Sealskin Jackets, Coats and Sacques, Fur-lined Garments, Muffs, Boas, Scarfs and Capes in all fashionable furs are marked at prices greatly below cost to close out. No charge made for alterations.

WRAPPER DEPT. LADIES'

Clearing Sale of Imported Wrappers and Waists at Half Former Prices. French Flannel Wrappers,

with full fronts, \$7.50 and \$9.75

Were \$15 and \$19. French Flannel House Waists, with velvet trimmings, \$3.75; were \$7.50.

Silk Waists, handsomely trimmed, \$5 and \$7.50: Were \$12 and \$17.50.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Besides closing out the remainder of season's Remnants in Tapestries, Plushes, Brocades, Curtain Muslins, &c., at prices fully 50 per cent. below value, we shall offer in this Department Monday

A jobber's entire line of Sample Curtains, numbering 380 odd pairs, comprising Tambour, Irish Point, Cluny, Antique, Nottingham, Oriental, and Silk Curtains, at the following figures per pair:

\$2.25 \$3.00 \$4.50 \$8.00 Value ... \$4.00 \$7.00 \$10.00

ART EMBROIDERY DEP'T.

Odds and Ends of Stamped Lineus. Kensington Linen Searfs, stamped, 15c. Linen Tray Cloths, Splashers, 19c. each. Damask Tray Cloths, large size, 19c. each. Hemstitched Linen Scarfs, fine quality, 39c. Tinted Table Covers, 32x32, 35c, each. Stamped Table Covers, dark colors, 24c. Linen Fringe, all colors, 12c. yard.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

All Lines of Winter Gloves At Great Reductions To Close.

Children's Saxony Mittens, with long wrists, 15c.; were 25c. Boys' genuine Scotch Wool and Ringwood Gloves, 25c, and 35c.; were 39c, and 50c. Children's wool-lined Dogskin Gloves, with and without fur tops, also spring wrists, 69c. and 89c.; were 9sc. and \$1.15. Ladies' wool-lined Kid Gloves, with spring wrists and fur tops, \$1.19; were \$1.50. Ladies' English Cashmere Jersey Gloves, all colors, 25c. ; were 50c.

One lot Ladies' 4-button French Kid Gloves, browns and grays only, 98c.; were \$1.50.

Men's genuine Scotch Wool Gloves, all colors and combinations, 39, 48 and 59c. pair: were 69, 75 and 98c. Men's Astrakhan Gloves, with leather

palms, 98c. pair; were \$1.50. Men's lined Dogskin Gloves, with spring wrists and fur tops, 98c, pair; were \$1.50. Men's Jouvin Kid Gloves, in pearl, cream and white, with embroidered backs, sizes 714. 71, and 724 only. 75c. pair; were \$1.75.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street. 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

LEATHER GOODS and TRAVELLERS' OUTFITS

At Less Than

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

These goods are the Bankrupt stock of BALDWIN & CO...

Importers and Retailers of Fine Leather Goods and Travellers' Outfits, Late corner Broadway and 27th SL,

We purchased the entire stock at less than Fifty Cents on the Dollar of actual value, and are selling it on the basis of purchase price. In view of the high character of the goods kept and sold by the firm in question, the opportunity now offered to buyers to supply present or prospective requirements speaks for itself. The goods comprise

Ladies' and Gents' Sole Leather Trunks.

Ladies' Dress Trunks. Men's Combination Trunks. Steamer Trunks. Cabin Trunks. European and Overland Trunks.

Sole Leather Portmanteaus and Dress Suit Cases. English Hamper Trunks. Clothes Hampers.

English Hold Alls and Wrap Bolls. Valises in all sizes. Travelling Bags. Tollet Bags. Cabin Bags. Tourist Bags. Shopping Bags. Chatelaine Bags.

Telescope Bags. Opera Glass Bags. Pocket Books. Card Cases. Wallets. Bill Books. Purses. Letter Cases. Writing Tablets. Portfolios. Pocket Memorandums.

Photo Cases. Music Rolls. Collar and Cuff Boxes. Rugs, Shawls and Lap Robes. Hair Brushes. Flasks. Cigar Cases. Umbrellas and Canes in large variety of handles.

All on display and sale at lower end of

LACES.

Odds and Ends of Laces.

Black Grenadine Nets, 45 inches wide, 68c. Black Grenadine Flounding, 45 inches wide, 75c. yard.

Black and Colored Grenadine Flouncing, 45 inches wide, \$1.25 yard. Black Beaded Grenadine, 24 Inches wide, \$2.98 yard; reduced from \$7.50.

Ecru Irish Gulpure Lace-13 inches wide, \$1.48 yard. 9 inches wide, 98c. 414 inches wide, 53c. All-silk Black Laces, 7 inches wide, 250, Ecru Cotton Laces, 11c. and 25c. yard.

Valenciennes Laces, 6 inches wide, 11c.

Balance of all-silk Russian Nets, 19c. yard.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Odds and Ends of Handkerchiefs -shop soiled and imperfect -- 9c. each. Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs (imperfeet), 15c. each. Odds and Ends of Ladies' Embroidered

Silk Handkerchiefs at 39c. each. Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, full size, hemstitched, 25c. cach. Odds and Ends of Ladies' Gauze Silk Handkerchiefs, rieldy embroidered, slightly imperfect, 79c. cach; were \$1.50.

ODDS AND ENDS IN

LINENS, BLANKETS, and QUILTS.

Clearance Sale of all Odd Lots of Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Quilts, and Blankets, collected as a result of stock taking. LINENS.

One lot Bleached Table Damask, full width, 49c. yard: regular price 65c. One lot Huck Towels, 10c, each; regular

price 15c. One lot Five-eighth Napkins, 98c. dozen; regular price \$1.30.

One lot Dinner Size Napkins, \$1.49 dozen: regular price \$1.98. One lot Hemstitched Huck Towels, 19c. each: were 20c.

MARSEILLES QUILTS (full sizes). At \$1 49 each : reduced from \$8.25. At 52.89 each; reduced from \$8.95. At \$3,98 each; reduced from \$5.75.

BLANKETS (slightly shop soiled). One lot 114 Blaubets, SB,08 pult, were \$5.08, ene la: 114 Blankets, \$6,98 pair, were \$6.75, the lot 11 4 Blankets, Sa.DS pair; were \$9.48.

One lot 12-4 Blankete. \$7.98 pair. were \$11.50.